

THE BRASHER BULLETIN

Newsletter of the Society of
Private and Pioneer Numismatics

S. P. P. N.



Vol. 3 No. 1-2

A Newsletter of the Society of Private and
Pioneer Numismatics (S.P.P.N.)

The Society of Private and Pioneer Numismatics is a collector-based organization devoted to the education and enjoyment of the private and pioneer gold coinage of the western and southeastern United States. Members of the Society are also collectors and students of small denomination "fractional" gold coinage of California, gold souvenir tokens, and western mining or banking scrip.

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EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

I am pleased to present to the membership of the S.P.P.N. this double issue of the Brasher Bulletin. It was made possible by a major contribution from Ronald Greene of Victoria, British Columbia. He extensively researched article on British Columbia gold is an important advancement in our understanding of this series. At his request, I have presented this work in its entirety in this issue of the B.B. As a result of his efforts and those of other contributors, the B.B. Volume 3 Numbers 1-2 is more than twice normal length. I wish to thank Ron for his work which will further enlighten us on this confusing series. He would appreciate comments, criticisms, and any new information that readers may wish to contribute.

Others authors in this double issue include Jay Roe who presents to us the Amos Carter Jr. tray, Andrew Pollock of Bowers and Merena Galleries writing about a new variety of California gold, the continuation of Jeff Rock's literature review, and auctions up-dates by Jack Totheroh.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE S.P.P.N. TO MEET AT THE A.N.A. CONVENTION

A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF THE S.P.P.N. WILL BE HELD IN
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON AT THE 99TH A.N.A. CONVENTION
ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 24
AT 9:00 AM

IN THE WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION CENTER - ROOM 603

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Please note the S.P.P.N. participation at the A.N.A. convention in Seattle. All members, their guests, and other interested parties are welcomed to attend.



CANADIAN GOLD JEWELLERS PIECES

by Ronald Greene

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Preface

This article started out to be a listing of the gold souvenirs or jewellers pieces that could be grouped as "B.C. Gold" but as we gathered all the information, organized and reviewed it in preparation to start writing the article we realized that we had to treat other pieces in the same article because they were intrinsically related. And so we added other pieces known to be made in B.C. even though they may purport to be "Ontario Gold", or "Alberta Gold" or what-have-you. Then we discussed the matter with several people who urged us to expand the coverage to all of Canada. At first we hesitated because we had done little research outside of the B.C. items, but soon found that there were only two non-B.C. pieces known which made the extension both easy and comprehensive.

I must thank Jay Roe with whom I have carried on correspondence over a dozen years. John Cheramy and Leslie C. Hill have both contributed much to this article, as have Alan Trammell and Nick Gerbinski. But perhaps most of all I must thank Robert S. "Bob" Jacoby who has repeatedly added more information to what I previously had. Before we look at the pieces themselves we should look at the one firm that has produced more of the British Columbia jewellers pieces than all the other firms combined.

Historical Background

Jacoby Bros. Ltd., Manufacturing Jewelers

The firm of Jacoby Bros. Ltd., Manufacturing Jewelers was founded by Alfred James Jacoby, better known as "Dick" Jacoby in 1909. The family headed by father Jacob¹ had come from Altona, Germany to Tacoma, Washington in 1892. Julius had six children, four sons; Alfred (Dick), Martin, Sigfried (Sig), Henry and two daughters, Amalie and Henrietta. In Tacoma Jacob went into the dry goods business and became an American citizen.

In 1900, at age 14, Dick Jacoby started work with Mayer Bros. in Seattle where he learned the manufacturing jewellery trade. In 1905 he moved to Vancouver, B.C. where he started to work for Geo. E. Trorey, manufacturing and retail jewellers. Trorey sold out in 1907 to the Henry Birks & Sons chain but continued to manage the store for the new owners. By 1908 Jacoby had become Trorey's head jeweller. That year he was offered a job to manage a jeweller's factory in Nanaimo, [on Vancouver Island, about 30 miles due west of Vancouver] at a 50% increase in pay. In less than a year the factory was closed and Jacoby bought the equipment and returned to Vancouver where he set up in business in October 1909 with \$500.00 capital.

Business grew quickly so that by 1910 there were 30 employees. All three brothers were working with Dick before 1912. Martin became the die cutter and did all the firm's work until he left in 1926 to start his own business, Pacific Gold. As we will see below, Martin's departure was to have a great impact on the jeweller's pieces.

Dick Jacoby did not marry until he was 38 years of age and consequently he started a family rather late in life. He had two sons, Alfred (Al) and Bob. Dick suffered a stroke in 1947 and was not able to work for the last ten years of his life. Bob entered the business after his father's illness, leaving school to do so in 1948. Al had worked for the company in 1945 but left for several years and returned about 1949. For many years Al was the outside salesman and Bob was the inside man--he ran the factory. Jacoby Bros Ltd. always did most of their work in gold and only a very small portion in silver. In 1982, during a period of recession, the firm's major customer, a national department store, centralized its purchasing in Toronto and the firm lost a great deal of business. The ensuing financial problems led to a dissolution of the firm in 1985 with the final outcome that Bob purchased the assets of the firm and carried on alone as Jacoby Jewellers Limited at the same location, but in a much reduced manner. Jacoby Bros used the "Aladdin" brand name and the trade mark was a small genie's lamp. Jacoby Jewellers now owns these.

Bob Jacoby put us in touch with a former employee, Don Plummer². He had entered into an apprenticeship with the firm in 1946 following his war service and had struck many of these pieces on their big old drop hammer. His description of the operation may be in order here. The firm actually had two drop hammers, the smaller one, was the first, but by 1946 was no longer in use and after 1953 served as a flower pot holder and ornament in their reception area. Although attractive it was pretty puny, having a head of only about seventy pounds and a drop of about three feet. But the other drop hammer was much larger and had a motorized drum that was always revolving at the top of the machine. There were two grooves on the drum. A rope ran from the hammer head over the drum and down again. The rope was coated with bees-wax. When the workman wanted to raise the hammer he pulled on the end of the rope with his right hand which caused the drum to grip the rope in the groove and pull the hammer up. When the hammer head had passed the catch, with his left hand the workman would lock the catch and release the rope. The hammer would fall back onto the catch, ready to strike. At this time the workman could place the blank on the bottom die, inside the retaining ring, then release the hammer by lifting it slightly (right hand) and releasing the catch lock with his left. When the rope was released the hammer fell. The worker had to catch the hammer on the bounce, before it struck a second time, and then by pulling on the rope raise the hammer again. The hammer, an antique even then, was very labour intensive but quite safe because the workman always had to have both hands safely working catch lock and rope to cause the hammer head to drop. Mr. Plummer left Jacoby in 1950 and joined another former Jacoby apprentice to form JEDCO, an Edmonton manufacturing jeweller. He is now retired and living in B.C.

Pressed Metal Products took over the Jacoby Bros large drop hammer when the latter company moved from Hamilton Street to West Pender Street in 1953 and an agreement was made that PMP would do all the stamping work for Jacoby. This agreement died when Alan Trammell took over PMP in 1976 for he raised short-run prices significantly, beyond the value that the Jacobys felt they could obtain for the product. The author also suffered similarly when the price for his metallic business cards was quadrupled. Unfortunately the standard agreement was that the dies remained in the possession of PMP even though the customer had paid for the dies, and so for a period of almost five years from 1976 until 1981 when they made other arrangements the Jacobys did not produce any of their souvenir gold.

The current Jacoby production is from dies cut in 1981 by Stjepan Pticek who operates as Empress Engraving & Mint Company in the Vancouver suburb of Coquitlam.

If we look at the California gold we note that the earliest pieces appear to have circulated as there was a great dearth of small change. Breen³ says that this period lasted only until 1856. In later years the pieces were produced solely as souvenirs. The same does not hold true in British Columbia. From the very beginning, the pieces covered in this article were made only as souvenirs or intended for incorporation into jewellery--tie tacks, ear-rings, brooches, hatpins, scarfpins, etc. They were never used as a circulating medium. They were much cheaper to use than the U.S. Gold Dollar which had no Canadian equivalent and did not circulate in Canada. Jacoby Bros advertised their pieces as "B.C. Gold Souvenirs."

In view of Jacoby's connection with the Seattle firm of Mayer Bros and the time of his apprenticeship it is probable that he and his brothers, particularly Martin, were familiar with the Alaska Pinch series dated 1897 through 1902, the DWT series of the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition and finally the Parka Head pieces dated 1911. As we have noted, Martin left the firm in 1926 to pursue separate interests. Is it a mere coincidence that after a long series in which almost every year from 1912 to 1926 is represented, except only 1920 and 1925, that the date 1849 appears and remains unchanged to this day? We might also ask why the date of 1849, which has no particular significance to British Columbia, but Bob Jacoby's answer to this is that his father was an American citizen and 1849 was such an important date for the American west. The use of such other symbols as an eagle, a plains indian rather than a coast indian, a Liberty Head, and a striped shield are also more clearly American than Canadian. Some of the pieces strongly resemble the U.S. "Liberty" \$2.50 and \$5.00 coins. Until recently it had been a reasonable assumption that the pieces dated 1912 through 1926 were originally produced in the year so indicated. Any earlier dates are obviously not related to the date of manufacture. Unfortunately the "Benny Lee" restrikes have made any such assumption somewhat risky [see "Benny Lee" notes below].

Some of Jacoby's pieces are marked "9K" which was the standard gold content used earlier. About 1949 or 1950 the standard became "10K" but the dies weren't changed until new dies were needed.

Jacoby Bros. obviously had more success with their souvenir gold than the other manufacturers and they promoted the product. A price list of November 6, 1918 [unfortunately on a coloured cardboard that photocopies poorly] gives the following prices:

		Each	Dozen	Gross
Small size	No. 1	25 c	\$ 2.75	\$ 30.00
Medium size	No. 2	35 c	4.00	45.00
Large size	No. 3	75 c	8.50	96.00

Other trade prices for the current production were:

in 1965	1/4, 1 and 2	\$ 3.70	per set
in 1985	1/4	12.60	each
	1	18.25	each

There were several other manufacturers to whom we can attribute jeweller's pieces and these are:

1. Trayling and Waters. This firm was started in 1919 by Alex J. Waters. In the following year Waters took in Albert Joseph Trayling as a partner, but Trayling's health was not good so he retired and sold his interest to Waters in 1924. The firm never had a great interest in medallion work but in the 1920's was responsible for a great number of medals, particularly for lower mainland

sporting groups. Their trade mark is +W+ (plus sign, W, plus sign). Their only jeweller's pieces are dated 1792, an allusion to the date that Capt. George Vancouver arrived at this coast to survey. Trayling & Waters were closed by the receivers on November 2, 1987.

2. Henry Birks & Sons Ltd. (Birks). According to a company publication entitled, "A History of the House of Birks," Henry Birks (of Montreal) entered the firm of Savage & Lyman in 1857. He became a partner in 1868, but the firm went into liquidation in 1877 and he then opened on his own, as Henry Birks & Co. in 1879. The name became Henry Birks & Sons Ltd. in 1893. The firm has acquired or amalgamated with many other important firms over the years, including such well known medal-striking firms as Ryrie Bros, Ellis, and Dingwall. There have been many name changes which reflected the corporate structure, but today the firm, once again known as Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd, is the pre-eminent jewellery company in Canada.

There is one Birks jeweller's piece known and it bears the date 1879, which apparently refers to the year in which the company was founded. About 1958 a then-active member of the Victoria Numismatic Society had made some arrangements for various medals to be restruck from Birks dies. A couple of these restrikes were given out at Society banquets. Other medals were restruck and sold at nominal prices. One piece, however, the 1879 B.C. gold jeweller's piece led him to considerable difficulty. Advertised in the Canadian Numismatic Journal for September 1958, p 281 Vol III as item 23 of a fixed price list was, "B.C. Gold \$ Size 1871 Unc. [\$] 6.00" Subsequent ads corrected the date to 1879. The story he told the author in 1980 and confirmed by Leslie Hill who obtained his information from Frank H. Sarson was that the original die was not suitable for use and that Sarson made a copy, which was used to make the "restrikes." This would lead us to the conclusion that by this time Pressed Metal Products was also doing Birks' stamping. Unfortunately for the fellow he did not come out and say that he had had the pieces struck--the author recalls being told at the time words to the effect that he had acquired a small quantity of these. For the price asked one didn't expect a great rarity, but one of his customers was a clerk in the Attorney-General's department who pursued the matter until charges were laid, which subsequently led to a conviction for fraud. Reports of the trial⁴ indicate that he had purchased some 52 pieces, all but one of which were sold either in 1958 or 1959.

3. Pressed Metal Products. Frank Sarson had been an employee of D.R. Dingwall of Winnipeg when he formed a short lived partnership with Walter Allbutt in about 1914. The firm of Sarson and Allbutt was only listed in the 1914 Winnipeg city directory. He returned to work as a diesinker for⁵ Dingwall until 1922, but was not listed after that. According to Leslie C. Hill⁵ the firm was started in 1929 at 446 Railway Street in Vancouver by Colin MacDonald and Frank Sarson. In 1931 Sarson replaced MacDonald as the President, and in 1945 was replaced in turn by his son, Frank H. Sarson. Frank H. sold out in 1976 to Alan Trammell and retired. He passed away in 1985. The firm is still in operation. As mentioned above the firm made an arrangement to do Jacoby Bros stamping work in 1953. A similar agreement was apparently made with Trayling & Waters for PMP later did some striking with Trayling & Waters dies.

The mint mark of Pressed Metal Products is [MP], a backward P, M, P. This is found only on three souvenir pieces made for the Prince Rupert firm of Manson's Jewellers Ltd. The founder of this company, Al Manson, is both a good customer of the Jacoby's and distantly related to them--Martin Jacoby married his aunt. When the Jacoby's could not reorder their jeweller's pieces from PMP they gave permission [c. 1980] for Manson to have pieces struck by PMP as he needed them. By 1986 PMP had produced new dies for Manson. When the author visited the Prince Rupert firm on April 2, 1990 only the two larger pieces were still available, so at least one unrecorded smaller piece exists.

The "Benny Lee" items. About 1985 Benny Lee, a Vancouver coin dealer (now deceased), offered a group of nine pieces to Jay Roe, who bought them. Jay had some doubts about the pieces and mentioned them to us when we met at his table at the 1986 ANA in Milwaukee. Later that day we came across three more pieces at the table of a Washington state dealer, who told us that he had obtained them from Benny Lee. One of the pieces appeared to be authentic in every respect but two of the pieces were off-colour, much whiter than those usually encountered, as if the alloy contained more silver. These were similar to the pieces acquired by Jay Roe. A little later we were in Vancouver and tried to obtain some information from Benny Lee, who denied any knowledge of such pieces. In 1987 another U.S. dealer advised me that he had bought 30 pieces about two years before from the same Vancouver source, ie Benny Lee. He stated, "Unfortunately I found out too late about their recent status although I was assured they were from an 'old' estate." In early 1987 when we were ordering a wedding medal for our older daughter's wedding Alan Trammell told us that he had made some pieces for Benny Lee. In our endeavour of putting this article together we approached Alan Trammell and, admitting that we were presumptuous at the least, we asked for his cooperation, which was freely offered. A visit was laid on and upon our arrival [May 8, 1990] there was a box set out containing over forty dies for our perusal [listed in the appendix]. Some discussion ensued, with regard to the "Benny Lee" order. Benny Lee was a fairly regular PMP customer. He had been instrumental through "Limited Editions Mint" in producing a set of Chinese Dynasty trade dollars, and in 1977 had ordered a medal for the 25th Silver Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth.

Alan, and his shop foreman remembered an order that originated as an enquiry along the lines of, 'I've got some old gold, have you any old dies that we could have some souvenirs struck up from?' Having a stock of maybe some 15,000 dies on hand, and at least forty old souvenir dies they certainly had. They made up an order, apparently mixing and matching the dies without any concern as to the origin of the dies. Since most of the dies, other than some of Jacoby's which have the lamp trade mark, have no markings on them it is easy to see how the Jacoby-Trayling & Waters mules arose. It was also remembered that Benny Lee had brought in his own gold and wanted it made to the old 9K standard. The foreman thought that they had made up about 100 pieces, and when I was able to estimate the date Alan looked up his records and found an invoice marked 9K, dated August 13, 1985 for \$ 624.00. Alan thought this would have been 104 pieces at \$ 6.00 each. Looking through his records from 1984 through 1986 he found only one other order, June 13, 1985, marked 10K which he thought was for another lot of the 10K 1977 Queen Elizabeth medals. It was not until Jerome Remick, who has promoted Pressed Metal Products through his Association of Personal Medal Issuers, mentioned the ill effect of restrikes on the numismatic market--we think with reference to some restruck trade dollars--that Alan realized that he should not be doing this. His co-operation for this endeavour was very considerable, and very much appreciated. When several dies that we know were used were not visible, the Facing Indian, and the Birks dies, the foreman went out and took another look without avail. Benny Lee told Jay Roe that the nine pieces represented all the types, but there are two more pieces that may be, for the want of a better word, questionable. We believe that there were six obverse dies involved, five of which were combined with two reverse dies, and the sixth is known only with one reverse die. Jay Roe, who has seen more of these pieces than the author, believes that the surface of the Benny Lee restrikes is rougher than on the earlier authentic pieces, which would be reasonable when it is realized that the dies may have been sitting for up to seventy years unused and rusting. See the appendix for the die combinations which have been observed.

4. Regency Coin & Stamp Co. Ltd. This was a Winnipeg firm operated by Somer James and Nick Gerbinski. In 1961⁶ they decided that they wanted to produce a jeweller's piece. Nick Gerbinski told the author that they checked with their lawyer and the R.C.M.P., explaining the nature of the piece and were told that there was no problem with their proposed design. They wanted a Buffalo, the Manitoba symbol. The denominations and the date were picked out of the blue. They had the dies engraved by a local manufacturing jeweller, S. (Saul?) Trepel, whose initials appear on the pieces. Nick wasn't certain, but the "W" that also appears may stand for Winnipeg. About 200 of each denomination was struck and advertised for sale, [i.e. CN Journal, Jan. 1962, p. 60]. The ad mentioned 18K but some of the pieces were struck in a higher karat, 22K. As the same dies were used only the colour would show any difference. At the time that the charges were being laid in the Victoria case it was realized that Regency was producing these pieces and so the R.C.M.P. seized the dies and some sample pieces, giving receipts for the items. The seized items were never returned, but there were no charges laid, presumably since Regency never hid the true nature of the pieces.

The Arms of British Columbia

The arms of the province, designed by the Rev. Beanlands, were adopted in 1895. They consisted of the shield supported by a Wapiti (Elk) stag at the left and a Big Horn Ram at the right. The crest was a crowned lion standing on an Imperial crown and the motto below reads "Splendor Sine Occasu" (splendor without diminishment). The College of Heralds refused to accept the design for two reasons. Firstly, the shield had a setting sun on a wavy background (for the Pacific Ocean) above the Union Jack which was improper as nothing should go above the Union Jack. And secondly the College objected to the crest which is a royal symbol and thus should not have been used--although the Province had been using it as a badge for some time, obviously without proper authority. On March 31, 1906 a grant of the shield and motto was made, with the Union Jack placed above the sun and wavy background. An additional feature, centred on the Union Jack was a small gold "antique" crown. The shield should be split about evenly between the two design elements. Most of the souvenir pieces do not reflect the correction of the shield. The Province of British Columbia continued to use the corrected shield with the incorrect crest until 1987 when new arms, slightly modified, were granted.

The Union Flag, more commonly called the Union Jack, consists of three crosses superimposed. The front cross, with arms that are horizontal and vertical is the Cross of St. George (for England). Its colours are red on a white background. The Cross of St. Andrews (for Scotland) is like an "X" with diagonal arms, white on a blue background. The Cross of St. Patrick (for Ireland) is also an "X" and is red on white. It is on top of the Cross of St. Andrews and the two crosses appear as one.

The Pieces

In the author's experience a very high percentage of the pieces encountered show signs of having been made into brooches, earrings, tie-pins, bracelets, or some other form of jewellery. Solder marks are almost the norm rather than the exception. While Jacoby was located on West Pender (1953 to c. 1970) there was a coin dealer around the corner, Nick Papafingos, who was a regular customer for the jewellers pieces and it is probably through him that the majority of the 1849 dated pieces reached the numismatic market. Two anecdotes came to Bob Jacoby following discussion about this article. One was occasioned by a sale, about 1957, of a bunch of the souvenir pieces to a Seattle dealer. The first order was picked up in Vancouver, but the second order was

shipped to Seattle and shortly thereafter Jacoby had a visit from two gentlemen, one was a Mountie (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) and the other was a U.S. Secret Service man who asked [instructed?] Jacobys not to send these into the U.S. again since they were illegal there. Another was a fellow who bought a bunch of the souvenirs and took them to China immediately following World War II. The story may be apocryphal, but Bob was told that the man tried to pass the pieces off as U.S. coins and was killed for his efforts.

There appears to have been little numismatic interest, past or present, in these pieces in Canada. They occasionally show up on auction lists, but surprisingly appear more often in the United States. As to rarity, we can only hazard a guess. Obviously "mint" records are not available. In some cases of the pieces not currently in production we have had only one reference or one example available for study. In other cases two, three, or even five pieces have been available. We have not recorded examples from some of the known dies, so there must be unknown pieces lurking in jewellery boxes or button jars somewhere. We expect that this article will uncover more varieties that we have not yet noted and would invite correspondence.

Ronald Greene, P.O. Box 1351, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8W 2W7

The listing and plates.

The British Columbia pieces which form the majority of the pieces listed have been grouped into four categories by increasing size, corresponding as closely as possible to the "denominations" marked, ie 1/4, 1/2, One, and Two. Within each group the pieces are ranked by indicated date--not the date of manufacture. The non-B.C. pieces follow the B.C. listings. The numbering has been arranged so that later additions can be made to the list without the need to renumber the series. We have been reluctant to list pieces that have not been reported even though the dies exist. The plates are enlarged, 3.7x linear measurement, to show the detail more clearly. Those photos supplied by Jay Roe (marked JR) are at 3x. The "Benny Lee" dies have been grouped on plate four, except that one obverse, that used to strike No. 260 is shown on plate two.

References

1. We recorded Julius in 1963, but when we showed Bob Jacoby a draft of this article he said that Julius didn't sound right, and that he thought his grandfather's name was Jacob Jacoby.
2. Don Plummer, conversation with author, May 8, 1990.
3. Breen and Gillio, California Pioneer Fractional Gold, Pacific Coast Galleries, Santa Barbara, 1983.
4. Victoria Daily Times, Nov. 15, 1962
5. Hill, "Pressed Metal Products Ltd," CNRS Transactions, pp 40 - 42, Summer 1989
6. Nick Gerbinski, conversation with author, May 12, 1990.

BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD

9-1/2 mm to 10 mm

- 10

50. obv: "Columbia" (liberty) head facing left, eleven six-pointed stars which are flat topped/1849
 1849 rim: very weakly cut bars
 rev: 1/4 (with sloping line) surrounded by wreath, american style shield below (7 dots and 7 bars), "10K" to left of shield, lamp" to right of shield
 rim: weakly cut bars, which between 10 and 2 o'clock look more like dots with tails
 edge: very narrow, irregular milling diameter: 9-1/2 mm
 comment: These made from the new dies cut for Jacoby by Stjepan Pticek in 1981 following the problem with Pressed Metal Products. examples acquired Sept. 1985 Roe No. 6.
60. obv: Indian head
 rev: shield
 1915 comment: not seen, reported in Rarcoa's "Auction '80", lot 1913. There were eleven various pieces in this lot, ex the Leo Young Collection.
70. reported in Farouk Palace Sale of 1954, lot 858,
 1917 but no description, not seen
80. obv: Indian head
 rev: shield
 1923 comment: reported in Auction '80 sale, but not seen

B. 50 Cents Nominal Diameter 10-1/2 mm to 11 mm

90. obv: Capt. Geo. Vancouver/(bust of Capt. Vancouver facing left)/1792 rim: plain
 1792 rev: British Columbia/Gold/(sun over 1/2 flanked by 2 trees, rim: faint beads or fat bars
 edge: good milling diameter: 10-1/2 mm
 comment: current piece of Trayling & Waters in 1966 possibly dies 1031 and 1034.
100. not seen, but two separate reports
 1849 a) Schulman-Kreisberg sale 1964
 b) Auction '80, lot 1913
110. obv: Athenian helmeted head facing left, eight five-pointed stars in front and seven behind/1849 rim: joined beads
 1849 rev: "1/2" surrounded by wreath, large american style shield below, rim: joined beads
 edge: not noted diameter: 11 mm
 comment: except for the helmet this is a close copy of Jacoby's piece, but Bob Jacoby did not recognize it as one of theirs and there are no marks. Comparable to No. 350.

170. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, "9K"
and lamp on truncation, branches with four
1915 leaves in front and four behind/1915, rim: beads
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield)
no waves, shield very squarish, rim: beads
edge: not noted diameter 10-1/2 mm
180. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, "9K"
on truncation and very crude lamp, branches with
1916 5 leaves in front, six behind/1916
rim: very crude bars
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield)
no waves, St. George cross filled solid
rim: beads
edge: plain diameter: 10-1/2 mm
190. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp
and "9K" on neck, three five-pointed stars in front
1918 and three behind/1918 ("8" much larger than "191")
rim: beads
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield)
rim: sporadic beads
edge: plain diameter: 11 mm
comment: the same reverse die as No. 180, but a later
state
200. obv: Indian head
1919 rev: Shield
reported in Auction '80 lot 1913, not seen
210. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp
and "9K" on truncation, three five-pointed stars in
1921 front and three behind/1921 rim: narrow bars
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield) and
"Rd 12" below, St. George cross has vertical
shading, other cross has horizontal shading, no
waves, rim: sloping bars
edge: plain diameter: 10-3/4 mm
comment: one found by Bob Jacoby when cleaning up in
1985. Roe No. 2.
220. reported in Farouk Palace Sale 1954, part of lot 858
1922 but not seen
230. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp
and "9K" on truncation, eleven five-pointed stars
1923 around/1923 (double cutting on date), rim: bars
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield)
only St. George cross is shaded, no waves, the
edge of shield very heavy, rim: partial thick bars
edge: plain diameter: 10-1/2 mm

300. obv: "Columbia" head facing left, four six-point petal-like stars in front and five stars behind/1849, rim: bars
1849 rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, american style shield below (13 dots, five vertical bars) lamp to left and "9K" to right, rim: bars
edge: good milling diameter: 12-1/2 mm
comment: this piece was first reported to us in 1965
310. obv: from the same die as No. 300, probably in a later state
1849 rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, american style shield below (6 ? dots and 4 separate bars--right one very short) "9K" to left and crude lamp to right, (opposite arrangement of No. 300), rim: good bars, slightly sloping
edge: milled diameter: 12-1/2 mm
320. obv: from the same die as No. 300 and 310.
1849 rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, american style shield below (9 ? dots, 3 bars), "9K" to left, crude lamp and "Rd" to right, rim: partial, wide bars
edge: not noted diameter: 12-1/2 mm
comment: Roe No. 4
330. obv: "Columbia" head facing left, (only "MBIA" legible, and judging from die, the "COLU" never engraved)), four almost round stars in front and five behind/1849
1849 rim: pointed sloping bars
rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, american style shield below, (7 dots and 5 bars), "Reg." to left below wreath and shield, "9K", (lamp) to right, rim: beaded
edge: good milling diameter: 13 mm
comment: per Bob Jacoby this was the type made between 1948 and 1965, workmanship is crude. Obverse die No. 1003, reverse die No. 1052.
340. obv: "Columbia" head facing left, surrounded by eleven six-pointed stars/1849, rim: small beads
1849 rev: "One" (quite large), surrounded by wreath and american style shield below (but which sits more above wreath than in it, 7 dots and 7 bars), "10K (lamp)" below wreath, rim: narrow bars, widely spaced
edge: narrow milling diameter: 13 mm
comment: These are made from new dies cut in 1981 by Stjepan Pticek for Jacoby following the problem with Pressed Metal Products. Specimens obtained 1985, but still available. Roe No. 7.

350. obv: Athenian helmeted head facing left, eight five-pointed
stars in front and seven behind/1849, rim: joined beads
1849 rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, large american style shield
below, (13 dots, 5 bars), rim: joined beads
edge: good milling diameter: 12-1/2mm
comment: except for the helmet this is a close copy of Jacoby's
pieces. Bob Jacoby did not recognize it as one of theirs
and there are no marks. Roe No. 9, reverse die 1061.
360. obv: British Columbia Gold/1879//scene of two miners working)
("1" of date is serifed and loop of "9" is broken)
1879 heavy polishing marks in background, rim: short bars
and beads
rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, (beaver on a log) at the top
and correct B.C. shield (without the crown) below.
edge: milled diameter: 12-1/2 mm
comment: this is the original Birks' jeweller's piece. See
also No. 370 which follows. Roe No. 10.
370. obv: British Columbia Gold/1879//(scene of two miners working)
("1" of date is sans serif), rim: short serrations
1879 rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, (beaver on a log) at the
top and correct B.C. shield (with the crown) below
rim: almost plain, outline of beading
edge: milled diameter: 12-1/2 mm
comment: this is the Sarson-made copy of the Birks' piece.
See No. 360 immediately above and refer to story above.
380. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and
"9K" on truncation, "Rd" to right and below, branches
1912 with six leaves in front, of which the bottom leaf
is very small, and five leaves behind/1912
rim: half-beads
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield), the
"waves" behind the setting sun are three straight
lines, not wavy, the bottom wave goes through the sun,
the "rays" do not meet at their base, no shading in
the crosses, and the word "Gold" is quite far from
the shield, rim: half-beads
edge: milled diameter: 12-1/2 mm
390. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and
"9K" on truncation, "Rd" behind head, not below,
1912 branches, six leaves in front, five behind/1912
traces of an error in cutting the second "1", may
have cut "192" instead of "191", rim: half-beads
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield), with
three wavy lines behind setting sun), the word "Gold"
is very close to the shield, rim: traces of beading
edge: only traces of milling diameter: 12-1/2 mm
comment: both dies differ from No. 380 which precedes.
This piece is illustrated on Jacoby's letterhead used
in 1915 and a price-list from 1918.

- | | | |
|------|----------|--|
| 395. | obv: | same die as 390 |
| | rev: | British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield), with |
| 1912 | | 3 irregular waves, the bottom right has a fourth wave, the sun resembles a sun-starfish, no shading in crosses, rim: traces of half-beads |
| | edge: | plain diameter: 12-1/2 mm |
| | comment: | Reverse die 1051, later used for "Benny Lee" Nos. 280, 420, 490, 540, 560 and 580. |
| 400. | obv: | Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and "9K" on truncation, no "Rd", branches, six leaves in |
| 1912 | | front of head and six leaves behind/1912 rim: half-beads |
| | rev: | British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield), the setting sun is made up of 5 triangles joined at the bottom corners. The "waves" are straight lines |
| | rim: | half-beads |
| | edge: | plain diameter: 12-1/2 mm |
| 410. | obv: | Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and "9K" on truncation, branches, 6 leaves in front |
| 1916 | | and five behind/1916, rim: plain |
| | rev: | British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield), the "R" and "T" of "British" are doubled. the St. George cross is shaded by vertical lines, the other cross is shaded by diagonal lines, 3 weak waves, rim: plain |
| | edge: | plain diameter: 13 mm |
| | comment: | Obverse die No. 1043, later used for No. 420. Reverse die used for No. 430. |
| 420. | obv: | the same die as No. 410 except that this example exhibits an extensive die crack from wreath to wreath |
| 1916 | | across and along the chin, rim: plain |
| | rev: | British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield), 3 wavy waves, no shading, rim: plain (the same reverse die as No. 395, but a later die state) |
| | edge: | plain diameter: 13 mm |
| | comment: | the colour on this piece is whiter, as if the gold were alloyed with more silver. Believed to be a "Benny Lee" item, obverse Die 1043, reverse Die 1051 |
| 430. | obv: | Indian facing left, eight star-like leaves in front and seven behind, on branches that reach to the date. |
| 1917 | | lamp and "9K" on the truncation/1917 (the tail of the "9" is very close to the loop, and the "7" is far larger than the other numbers, rim: plain |
| | rev: | from the same die as No. 410 above, Die 1043 |
| | edge: | plain diameter: 13 mm |

440. reported in Farouk Palace Sale, 1954, lot 858
1918 but not seen
450. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and
1919 "9K" on truncation, three five-pointed stars in front
and three behind/1919, rim: beaded
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield), no waves,
St. George Cross has vertical shading, the other cross
has horizontal shading, rim: beaded (same die as 460)
edge: plain diameter: 12-1/2 mm
comment: two eastern collectors sent me rubbings of this
piece in 1964 and 1965.
460. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and
1921 "9K" on truncation, three five-pointed stars in front
and three behind/1921, rim: widely-spaced half-beads
rev: from the same die as No. 450 above, Die 1045?
edge: plain diameter: 12-1/2 mm
470. obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and
1923 "9K" on truncation, six petal-like stars in front (of
which the fourth up shows some doubling, likely the
result of cutting the star too low then re-engraving
it higher up) and five similar stars behind/1923
(the date seems to grow as each number is larger than
the one before). The indian's skin is pebbled,
rim: serrated
rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield, no
waves, vertical shading in St. George cross and
diagonal shading in the other cross, "RD 12" below
shield, rim: bars
edge: plain diameter: 13 mm
comment: one piece has been in our collection since 1965
reverse struck from die No. 1006, and same as No. 500,
the obverse is die No. 1046, later used for "Benny
Lee" items 480 and 490.
480. obv: probably the same die as No. 470 but has been worn or
1923 polished in the intervening period, rim: serrated
rev: same die as No. 270 (One flanked by trees), Die 1037
comment: a "Benny Lee" item. Obverse Die 1046
490. obv: as 480
1923 rev: British Columbia Gold/(incorrect B.C. shield, wavy
waves, sun like a sun-starfish, no shading in the
crosses, rim: traces of half-beads
edge: widely spaced milling diameter: 13 mm
comment: a "Benny Lee" item. Dies 1046 and 1051

500. 1924 obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and "9K" on truncation, four six-pointed petal-like stars in front and three behind, /1924 (serifed digits), rim: serrated heavy bars
rev: the same die as No. 470., both are Die No. 1006
edge: plain diameter: 13 mm
comment: Obverse Die No. 1047
510. 1924 obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, same die as No. 500, but in a more worn state
rev: "One" surrounded by wreath, american style shield below (7 dots, 5 bars), "9K" and lamp below shield.
rim: long slightly sloping bars
edge: milled in part, plain elsewhere diameter: 13 mm
comment: Obverse Die No. 1047
520. 1926 reported in Jeff Hoare's Feb. 1990 Torex sale,
part of lot 1314, not seen
530. undated obv: Indian with feather head-dress facing left, lamp and "9K" on truncation, "RD 12" below, three five-pointed stars in front, and three behind.
rim: bars, some sloping
rev: British Columbia/Gold/"One" with sun above, flanked by two trees (stippled), rim: not struck fully, varies
edge: plain diameter: 13 mm
comment: This is a mule, an Jacoby obverse (Die 1049), and Trayling & Waters rev. (Die 1037). A "Benny Lee" item. The obverse die also used to make No. 840 (earlier).
540. undated obv: Indian head, same die as No. 530
rev: B.C. Gold/(shield), the "Benny Lee" die (No. 1051)
edge: plain diameter: 13 mm
comment: a "Benny Lee" item.
550. undated obv: A crown over "Canada", both on a large maple leaf
rim: beaded
rev: sun over "One", flanked by trees,
edge: plain diameter: 13 mm
comment: a "Benny Lee" item. Obverse Die No. 1062 and Reverse Die No. 1037. We have not seen the obverse die used elsewhere except for No. 560, although it is an old die.
560. undated obv: same die as No. 550.
rev: B.C. Gold/(shield), the "Benny Lee" die (No. 1051)
edge: plain diameter: 13 mm
comment: see No. 550.

630. obv: almost identical to No. 620 except that the stars are
1849 more closely spaced. The bottom star in front is
opposite the upper part of the neck.
rev: as No. 620
comment: Roe No. 5
640. an almost identical piece to No. 620 except that there is
1849 an incuse "9K" to the left of "REG" and an incuse
lamp to the right.
comment: were the incuse elements added after striking?
650. an almost identical piece to No. 620 except that the incuse
1849 elements are "10K" and a lamp.
comment: presumably this is a later piece than No. 640
because of the change of standard metal to 10K.
660. obv: British Columbia Gold/(Indian with feather head-dress
1913 facing right, "9K" and lamp on truncation/1913
rim: beads
rev: British Columbia Gold/(full, but incorrect arms of B.C.)
rim: joined beads
edge: good milling diameter: 15-1/2 mm
comment: This piece is illustrated on the Jacoby letterhead
of 1915 and the price list of 1918. The workmanship is
possibly the best of all Jacoby's work. Die No. 1008.
670. obv: British Columbia Gold/(Indian facing right)/1917, with
1917 lamp and "9K" below bust, rim: thick bars, wide spacing
rev: Full arms of British Columbia, (incorrect) with
supporters and motto, "Rd 9K" between arms and motto
rim: partially bars
edge: poorly milled diameter: 15 mm

E. Other Pieces

680. obv: "Canada" head facing left, eleven six-pointed stars/
1849 rim: bars
rev: British Columbia Gold/(spread eagle, incorrect B.C.
shield on breast, "9K" and lamp below talons, and
three stars below, rim: bars
edge: milled diameter: 17-1/2 mm
comment: The only example we have seen is in aluminum. This
piece was not recognized by Bob Jacoby so if made in gold
it must have been before 1948. The "9K" and lamp are
barely discernible on the piece--it helps knowing that
they should be there! From Jacoby dies No. 1001 and
1002 which appear to have traces of gold in the letters.

690. obv: 100 Years of Progress/(Totem, flanked by dates 1858 1958)
/British Columbia, rim: bars
1958 rev: 100 Years of Progress/B.C. above shield (correct B.C.
arms), flanked by trees and dates 1858 1958
[Official Centennial Symbol]
rim: bars
edge: milled diameter: 15 mm
comment: By Jacoby, this commemorative was also made in
silver. Offered for sale by Klenman at \$5, CNJ Sept
1958, p. 281. The occasion was the centennial of the
Colony of British Columbia.
700. obv: Official Centennial Symbol, see No. 680 reverse.
rim: plain
1958 rev: plain except incuse "10K" and "+W+"
edge: plain diameter: 18 mm
comment: At first we intended to omit this Trayling & Waters
piece because it is uniface and not as coin-like as the
other pieces treated herein, but included it when we
widened the scope of the article. It is usually seen
with a loop and ring, to hang as a pendant. It was
also made in sterling silver, with the shield enamelled.
710. obv: The 1986 World Exposition/Vancouver Canada//("86" symbol,
"TM" to right, "10K S0" below), rim: plain
1986 rev: Expo 86/(scene of grounds, mountains in background)
rim: plain
edge: not noted diameter: 18 mm



OTHER CANADIAN PIECES

In addition to those pieces which are identified as British Columbia Gold there were a large number of pieces made by Jacoby Bros Ltd. which were intended to be souvenirs from other places. Those known are described below. Additionally we should draw your attention to the lists of dies. There are a number of dies for which pieces are not known to the author or his main correspondents. And finally, we know of only two pieces from the rest of Canada which were not made by Jacoby. These are the two Manitoba pieces dated 1898.

Canadian Gold

720. \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 12-1/2 mm
1917 obv: Indian in feather head-dress facing left, lamp and "9K"
on truncation. Split wreath with seven leaves in front
seven behind/1917, rim: plain
rev: Canadian Gold/(shield with Saskatchewan Arms! which are
a Lion above, three wheat sheaves below) and a wreath
below, rim: plain
edge: not noted

Alberta Gold

730. 50 Cent Nominal Diameter: 11 mm
1918 obv: Indian in feather head-dress facing left, lamp and "9K"
on neck, three five-pointed stars in front and three
behind/1918, rim: beaded
rev: (Alberta Shield) "Alberta" above and "Gold" below
rim: partly plain, partly serrated
edge: plain
comment: It is hard to tell if this is the piece illustrated
on the 1918 price list or not. It is similar, if not
the same.

740. \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 13 mm
1918 obv: Indian in feather head-dress facing left, lamp and "9K"
on truncation, four six-pointed petal-like stars in
front and three behind--the top one of which is over a
feather of the head-dress/1918, rim: plain
rev: (Alberta Shield), "Alberta" above and "Gold" below
rim: bars
edge: not noted
comment: illustrated in the 1918 price list.

750. \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 13 mm
1919 as 1918 except date 1919
760. \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 13 mm
obv: same as 740 but date 1926, (lamp and "9K" on truncation.
1926 rim: bars, some slightly sloping
rev: same as 740
edge: plain
comment: The reverse was struck from die No. 1010.

General note on Alberta. Alberta token cataloguer, Donald M. Stewart mentions having seen "Alberta Gold" in which the clouds have been silvered.

Bassano Alberta Native Gold

770. \$ 2.50 Nominal Diameter 14-1/2 mm
obv: Bassano Alberta/Sept. 30 - 1913//Native/Gold
1913 rim: plain
rev: C.P.R. Irrigation Dam/(view of dam and river)
rim: plain
edge: plain
comment: the obverse is struck from die No. 1011. This item appears to be plated, not solid gold.

Manitoba Gold

780. 50 Cent Nominal (but \$ 1.00 size) Diameter: 12-1/2 mm
obv: A Buffalo facing left on a large maple leaf. "S T"
1898 below, "Victoria Regina" at top, separated by top of leaf, seven five-pointed stars below,
rim: rounded-end bars
rev: Manitoba Gold/1898//1/2D (inside circle, the "D" is quite ornate, a small "W" below denomination, six five-pointed stars as spacers, rim: half-beads
edge: plain
comment: This piece and the next were made for Regency Coin & Stamp Co. Ltd. of Winnipeg and advertised for sale in 1962. [CN Journal, Jan. 1962, p. 60], see story above. It is a well-made piece. Advertised at 18K but also made in 22K which can be distinguished only by the colour.
790. \$ 1.00 Nominal (but \$2.50 size) Diameter: 15-1/2 mm
obv: A Buffalo facing left on a large maple leaf, initials
1898 "S" and "T" on lower part of leaf, "Victoria" and "Regina" near top, rim: rounded-end bars
rev: Manitoba Gold/1898//1 D (inside circle, the "D" is quite ornate, a small "W" below denomination, six five-pointed stars as spacers, rim: oblong beads
edge: plain
comment: see No. 780

800. \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 13 mm
 obv: Indian in feather head-dress, same die as 760. above,
 lamp and "9K" on truncation.
 1926 rev: (Manitoba Shield), "Manitoba" above and "Gold" below
 rim: tapered denticles with inner line
 edge: plain

Ontario Gold

810. 50 Cent Nominal Diameter: 10-1/2 mm
 obv: Indian in feather head-dress facing left, "9K" and
 1924/1920 lamp on truncation, seven six-pointed petal-like
 stars around/1924, rim: weak bars
 rev: Ontario Gold/(Ontario shield, St. George cross above
 and three joined maple leaves below)/1920
 rim: good bars
 edge: not noted
 comment: engraving quite crude, reverse from die No. 1016

820. \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 12-1/2 mm
 obv: Indian in feather head-dress facing left, lamp and
 1924/1920 "9K" on truncation, four six-pointed petal-like
 stars in front and three behind/1924
 rim: strong bars
 rev: Ontario Gold/(Ontario shield)/1920, rim: bars
 edge: not noted
 comment: better engraving than No. 810, reverse die 1018

830. \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 12-3/4 mm
 obv: different Indian and rim bars to No. 800, and date
 1926/1920 reads 1926, but otherwise same line description
 rev: same die as No. 820, die No. 1018
 edge: not noted

840 \$ 1.00 Nominal Diameter: 13 mm
 obv: Indian facing left, lamp and "9K" on the truncation,
 1920 three five-pointed stars in front, another three
 behind. "Rd 12" below bust, rim: sloping bars
 rev: same die as No. 820, die No. 1018
 edge: plain

PLATE 1

25 Cent Nominal

10.



40.



50.



50 Cent Nominal

90.



120.



150.



180.



210.



250.

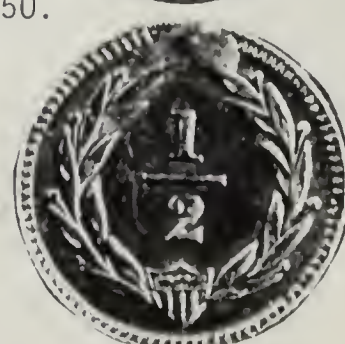
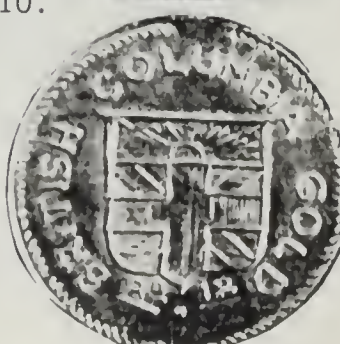


PLATE 2
One Dollar Nominal



260.



290.



330.



340.



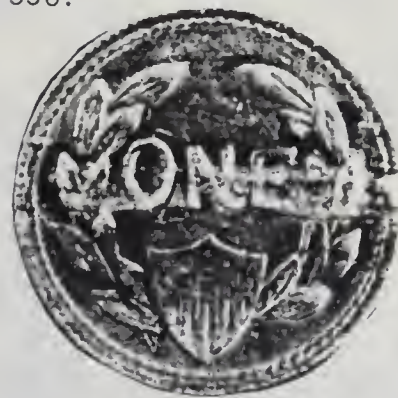
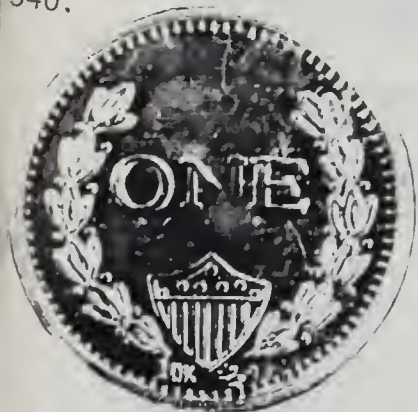
350.



360.



370.





380.



390.



400.



510.



Larger Pieces



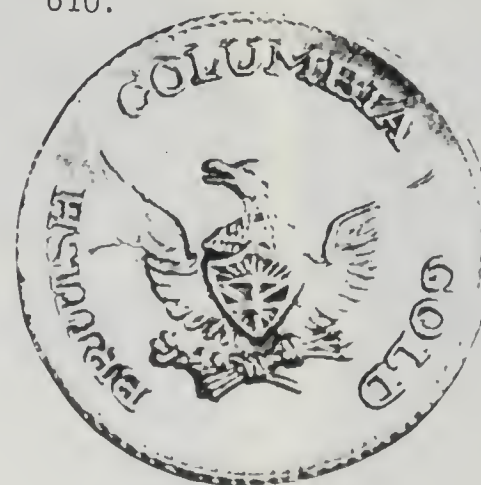
600.



610.



620.





710.

JR



770.



840.



"BENNY LEE" RESTRIKES

very
similar
to # 260
obv.
plate 2



No. 420
Obv Die 1043



Nos 480/490
Obv Die 1046



Nos 530/540
Obv Die 1049



JR

Nos 550/560
Obv Die 1062



JR

Nos 570/580
Obv Die



Rev Die 1037



Rev Die 1051

THE DIESAPPENDIX IOld Jacoby Bros. dies in the author's possession

About 1970 Jacoby Bros moved from 434 West Pender to 568 Seymour Street. At that time we arranged to purchase almost a ton of their obsolete dies. Many were blanking dies, others were medal dies. None of the dies had been used since the 1953 move. Four dies were related to the souvenir pieces. In 1985 Jacoby Bros. sold off some surplus equipment and the author purchased nineteen more obsolete dies which would appear to be intended for souvenir pieces. We have numbered the dies for ease of reference.

	Main feature	date	diameter	use, if seen
1001	Canada Head	1849	17 mm	No. 680
1002	B.C. Eagle		17 mm	No. 680
1003	Columbia Head "MBIA"	1849	13 mm	No. 330
1004	Liberty Head, 13 stars	1849	13-1/2 mm	-
1005	B.C. Eagle		14-1/2 mm	-
1006	B.C. Shield		12-1/2 mm	Nos. 470, and 500
1007	B.C. Coat of Arms (incorrect version)		15 mm	-
1008	B.C. Coat of Arms (incorrect version) we're not certain, but appears to		15-1/2 mm,	damaged, have struck No. 660
1009	Alberta Gold, shield		11 mm	-
1010	Alberta Gold, shield		13 mm	No. 760
1011	Bassano (Alberta) Native Gold	1913	14-1/2 mm	No. 770
1012	Medicine Hat Stampede	1917	12-1/2 mm	-
1013	Wainwright, buffalo	1917	12-1/2 mm	-
1014	Wainwright, buffalo		13 mm	-
1015	Manitoba Gold, shield		12-1/2 mm	
1016	Ontario Shield	1920	10-1/2 mm	No. 810
1017	Ontario Shield		10-1/2 mm	-
1018	Ontario Shield	1920	13 mm	Nos. 820, 830 and 840
1019	Nova Scotia		10-1/2 mm	-
1020	Nova Scotia		12-1/2 mm	-
1021	Lord Kitchener	1915	13 mm	-
1022	Chung Hwa Republic		14-1/2 mm	-
1023	Chinese characters in wreath (Lin Sheng Pure Gold)		12-1/2 mm	-

Dies in the Possession of Pressed Metal Products

Descriptions are as if read from a piece struck by the die(s) being described. It is very difficult to compare dies to known pieces without first buffing the dies to clean them, which we obviously could not do.

A. PMP's own dies, stamped with their numbers. Their dies are generally cut from 3 inch (75 mm) round stock and are much heavier than any dies of the other sources.

8736	Columbia Head, 11 stars, 1st star is opposite the bottom of neck	15 mm
8737	B.C. Gold, vulture-like rev. the lamp is very shallow these were made for Jacoby	15 mm
8738	One/wreath	12-1/2 mm
8739	Columbia Head, 1849 rusted, could not count stars, these were made for Jacoby	12-1/2 mm
8740	Columbia Head, 11 stars 1849	9-1/2 mm
8741	1/4 sloped bar, wreath these were made for Jacoby	9-1/2 mm
10136	Queen Victoria/(bust facing left)/1858 (die is cracked)	13 mm
10137	British Columbia/1/2 dwt./14 K. Gold/(M)/Gold (nothing known from this pair)	13 mm
11601	Columbia Head, 1847 the shoulder has been cut down as it interfered in striking, die # missing	15 mm
11602	"Two" in wreath for Manson piece No. 590	15 mm
11603	Columbia Head, 1846 (die cracked)	13 mm
11604	"One" in wreath for Manson piece No. 290	13 mm
11605	Columbia Head, 11 - 6-pt stars, 1845 (die is cracked)	9-1/2 mm
11606	"Half" in wreath these for the small Manson piece (not seen)	9-1/2 mm

B. Trayling & Waters dies

These dies are old, and all appear to have been made by the same die-cutter. They are about 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter and have a rounded shoulder. There are no numbers, so again we have assigned numbers for this list.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| 1031 | Capt. Vancouver/1792 | 10-1/2 mm |
| | more deeply engraved than 1032. | |
| 1032 | another with a mark below the shoulder that resembles the wording 10K but reduced to a blob. | |
| 1033 | 1/2 flanked by trees, | 10 mm |
| 1034 | another, trees are stippled | |
| | the "L" of gold is smaller than the other letters on both these. No. 90 is possibly struck from 1031. and 1034. Without cleaning the dies it is impossible to tell. | |
| 1035 | Capt. Vancouver/1792 | 12-1/2 mm |
| | this die has been buffed, a "Benny Lee" die | |
| 1036 | another, with a mark below shoulder (see comment on die No. 1032) | |
| 1037 | "One" rev. flanked by trees | 12-1/2 mm |
| | the middle ray of the sun points to the left of the "C" in Columbia, the "Benny Lee" die. | |
| 1038 | another, apparently identical to 1037 | |

C. Jacoby Bros. dies

These dies are all old and the stock is the small diameter 1 inch (25 mm) that is typical of Jacoby souvenir dies.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 1039 | Liberty head, 1849, 3 plus 4 5-pt stars | |
| | very shallow engraving | 10 mm |
| | No. 40 struck from this die. | |
| 1040 | Canadian Gold, with Saskatchewan shield, similar to No. 720 although smaller | 10-1/2 mm |
| | (nothing known from this die) | |
| 1041 | Indian facing right!, 1917, no stars | |
| | (nothing known from this die) | 11 mm |
| 1042 | B.C. Gold, with very small shield, no waves, shaded crosses | 11 mm |

- 1043 Indian facing left, 1916, lamp and 9K
crack across chin, branches with
6 leaves in front, 5 behind 12-1/2 mm
used to strike No. 410 before cracking and
No. 420 after cracking (which is probably a
"Benny Lee" item)
- 1044 Indian facing left, 1919, lamp and 9K, six 5-pt
stars, die crack from base of first "1" to base
of first "9", die for No. 450 12-1/2 mm
- 1045 Indian facing left, 1921, 3 + 3 5-pt stars, lamp
and "9K", very slim numbers in date 12-1/2 mm
Possibly die for No. 460
- 1046 Indian facing left, 1923, lamp and 9K, 6 + 5
six-pt, petal-like stars, the 4th star in front
is doubled 12-1/2 mm
die for No. 470 and re-used for "Benny
Lee" Nos. 480 and 490.
- 1047 Indian facing left, 1924, lamp and 9K,
4 + 3 six-pointed petal-like stars
die for Nos. 500, 510 13 mm
- 1048 Indian facing left, 1932!! 4 + 3 six-pt stars, die
crack from back of neck. This die may have been
a date error but if not it throws our theory
about Martin Jacoby's work out by six years.
(nothing known from this die) 12-1/2 mm
- 1049 Indian facing left, Rd 12, 3 + 3 five-pt stars,
die crack below first star 12-1/2 mm
used to strike No. 840, (crack minor), and
"Benny Lee" items Nos. 530 and 540 (crack greater)
- 1050 B.C. Gold/Shield, no waves, shading is
diagonal, sun has about 14 rays 12-1/2 mm
- 1051 B.C. Gold/Shield, 13 mm
used for No. 395, later for the "Benny Lee"
pieces Nos. 280, 420, 490, 540, 560 and 580
- 1052 "One" and wreath, "Reg" to left of shield
and "9K" and lamp to right, shield has
7 dots and 5 bars. 13 mm
No. 330 struck from this die.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| 1053 | "One" and wreath, "Reg", "9K" and lamp,
this die has been impressed twice at
90°, so obviously made by hubbing
(nothing known from this die) | 13 mm |
| 1054 | "Canada" Head, 1849, 10 five-pt stars,
which start opposite mid-neck
Roe No. 5, obv. die for No. 630 | 15 mm |
| 1055 | Liberty head, 1849, 10 five-pointed stars,
no maker's marks, very fine style | 15 mm |
| 1056 | Liberty head, 13 six-pointed stars, first
opposite bottom of neck,
shallow engraving | 15 mm |
| 1057 | B.C. Gold/Spread eagle, with crack to
"C" of Columbia | 15 mm |
| 1058 | B.C. Centennial die (shield side)
rev. die for No. 690 | 15 mm |
| 1059 | "Canada" head, 1849, 13 six-pt. petal-like
stars, rim: heavy bars | 17-1/2 mm |
| 1060 | "Two" and wreath, shield has 13 dots and
3 bars, "Rd" and "9K" below | 17-1/2 mm |

D. Old Dies of unknown origin

These dies are similar in size and style to Jacoby Bros dies, but are not marked and not recognizable as theirs.

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 1061 | "One" (large), wreath and shield with 13 dots
(stars) no lamp, no "9K",
This is the reverse for the "Athenian
Helmet" piece, No. 350. | 12-1/2 mm |
| 1062 | (Crown) over "Canada" on a Maple Leaf
used for "Benny Lee" items Nos. 550 and 560
(not otherwise known) | 13 mm |
| 1063 | Alaska/(mtn scene, sun)/Gold | 10-1/2 mm |

APPENDIX II

A correlation of dies used for "Benny Lee" restrikes.

Obverse Die 1035 Capt. George Vancouver 1792

Authentic use:

No. 260 rev: One flanked by trees

Benny Lee restrikes

No. 270 rev: One flanked by trees Die 1037

No. 280 rev: B.C. Gold/Shield Die 1051

Obverse Die 1043 Indian 1916

Authentic use: (before die cracked)

No. 410 rev: B.C. Gold/Shield

Benny Lee restrikes (with die crack)

No. 420 rev: B.C. Gold/Shield Die 1051
 (author's attribution)

Obverse Die 1046 Indian 1923

Authentic use:

No. 470 rev: B.C. Gold/Shield Die 1006

Benny Lee restrikes

No. 480 rev: One flanked by trees Die 1037

No. 490 rev: B.C. Gold/Shield Die 1051

Obverse Die 1049 Indian Rd 12

Authentic use:

No. 840 rev: Ontario Gold 1920 Die 1018

Benny Lee restrikes

No. 530 rev: One flanked by trees Die 1037
 (author's attribution)

No. 540 rev: B.C. Gold/Shield Die 1051

Obverse Die 1062 Crown, Canada on Maple Leaf

Authentic use:

unknown

Benny Lee restrikes

No. 550	rev: One flanked by trees	Die 1037
No. 560	rev: B.C. Gold/shield	Die 1051

Obverse Die Indian Facing Front

Authentic use:

unknown

Benny Lee restrikes

No. 570	rev: One flanked by trees	Die 1037
No. 580	rev: B.C. Gold/shield	Die 1051

APPENDIX III

We have cross referenced the pieces to Jay Roe's article which appeared in the Numismatic News of May 14, 1985, p. 8.

Roe No	1 =	RG No.	130	Roe No.	6 =	RG No.	50
	2		210		7		340
	3		20		8		10
	4		320		9		350
	5		630		10		360

A short biography of the author.

Ronald Greene is a native of Victoria, B.C. He has degrees from the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria. He has been a member of the ANA and CNA since 1956 and is a past president of the Canadian Paper Money Society and the Canadian Numismatic Research Society. His field of specialization has been the numismatics of British Columbia, about which he has written many articles. He has been a frequent speaker at CNA Convention educational seminars and was the 1986 recipient of the J.Douglas Ferguson Award, the highest award of the Canadian Numismatic Association.

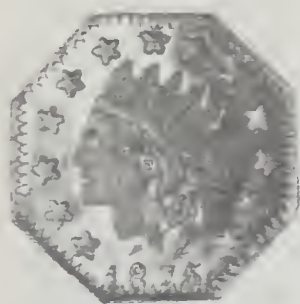
The Incomparable Amos Carter, Jr., Gold and Silver Tray

By Jay Roe

In January, 1984, Stack's auctioned the Amos G. Carter, Jr., Family Collection. Lot 1165 was a fascinating unique silver tray insert with 59 gold coins. The centerpiece was one of Humbert's \$50 slugs. Of more interest to the fractional gold specialist was the presence of eight gold 1/4 and 1/2 dollar coins. This tray was purchased by Leon Hendrickson for \$ 17,600. Leon was kind enough to let me examine the tray to attribute the fractionals. This unique item again appeared in auction as Lot 364 of AUCTION 89 and offered by Rare Coin Company of America. It resold for \$ 13,100.

Four coins were 1880 octagonal 25¢ aztec indian head coins, BG-799X in the rare normal-bow state I die state. This variety, like all of the California gold indian heads, was struck on a 9 kt gold planchet that had been plated with pure gold, and undoubtedly made in the year dated.

The other four are 1875 octagonal small indian 1/2 CAL GOLD souvenir gold tokens. The CAL GOLD tokens are made by the California Jewelry Co. and are struck on 9 kt planchets plated with pure gold. The four tokens in the tray all have the obverse of BG-933 and are listed in Burnie on page 67 as S-1. Undoubtedly they were made in the year dated along with the rarity 7 denominated BG-933. It should be noted that the original CAL GOLD reverse tokens are all rather rare ranging from R5 to R7. The one above is most likely an R5 making it an acceptable hole filler for the variety collector unable to locate a BG-933.



AN UNLISTED VARIETY OF CALIFORNIA GOLD

By Andrew W. Pollock, Staff Numismatist
Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

I wish to report a California fractional gold issue which is unlisted in the Breen-Gillio reference. It was sold in our March 1990 sale of the Boyd, Brand, & Ryder collections, lot #1701. The price realized was \$5720. The coin is from the Virgil Brand estate. It is described as follows: 1858 Round 25 cents. The liberty head is the "Broad Head" type of Frontier and Deviercy, and is surrounded by seven stars. Jay Roe graciously wrote to us after the catalogue was published, and pointed out that the variety is listed in Doering as D-133. The Doering plate coin was from the Menjou sale of June 1950, lot #2566. This is the only other known specimen, and in Mr. Roe's opinion, the Brand coin is the finer of the two pieces.



AUCTION REPORT By Jack Totheroh

I attended The Father Flanagan's Auction by Superior Galleries in late May 1990. There were five of us bidding, four collectors and one dealer. Prices were fairly strong. A BG-111 went at \$380. Lee's BG-422 which sold in 1988 for \$450, sold at \$650. Lee's BG-428 was \$10 higher in this sale at \$340. Jay Roe's BG-506 in the Lee Sale realized \$100 more at \$420. The Lee GB-710 which went for \$180 in the first sale was resold for \$620. All prices realized do not include the 10% commission.
(Editor's note: BG numbers refer to varieties of California small denomination gold cataloged in the Breen-Gillio referece work).

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE FOR PIONEER AND TERRITORIAL GOLD

by Jeff Rock

(PART II)

For many collectors of pioneer and territorial gold coins, the problem often arises of trying to figure out what has been written about pieces in ones collection. True, there are a few standard texts and common-place references, but these often cannot tell the whole story. There are many monographs and general-reference works that have been published about these historic issues, but many may be missing from the libraries of collectors, simply because their existence may not be generally known.

This article is similar to an article that I wrote several years ago for the Early American Coppers club, and which was published in their house journal, *Penny-Wise*. Because of the incredible number of books, monographs, auction catalogues and articles appearing in newspapers, magazines, club journals and private publications, the scope of this article had to be severely limited. The following listings include only books and monographs that were printed for sale to the public, as well as articles that may have appeared in magazines, etc., but that were later reprinted, and issued as a separate volume.

For collectors with an interest in the many thousands of pieces not fitting into this category, I'd like to suggest a few sources of information that are available. The first is *Numismatic Literature*, a publication of the American Numismatic Society with over 120 numbers printed. This valuable work describes publications covering the gamut of numismatics. Another valuable source is Elvira Clain-Stefanelli's *Numismatic Bibliography*, which is described in detail below. By far the largest bibliography of numismatic works, it even includes sections on auction catalogues. The third, and possibly the most profitable source, is to check out the bibliography sections of some of the already published reference works. Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*, and the Don Kagan work, both listed below, have large bibliographies, and list many titles that have never appeared at auctions of numismatic literature.

The listings in this article will follow the same general format of author, title, place of publication and/or publisher, date of publication, number of pages, information on illustrations, a brief description of the contents of the work and an opinion (strictly this authors!) of the usefulness or desirability of the work, information on later editions or reprints, and, finally, a rough idea of what the particular book sells for (based primarily on auction records and private sales)

That this article contains errors and omissions, I do not doubt. If there are any readers who have comments, corrections, or questions, I can be reached at Box 3447, San Diego, CA 92103. If there are enough corrections, a follow-up article will be prepared for *The Brasher Bulletin*.



Campbell, Harry F., *Tokens of Utah*, South Salt Lake, UT, 1987, 632 pages, illustrated with rubbings and a few photographs.

The third edition in Campbell's studies of Utah tokens, coins and currency, and the only one of the three to deal with the Mormon issues in any great detail. All together, over 4,000 items (mostly tokens) are described and illustrated, with current rarity ratings and pricing estimates. Softcover copies are available from the author at around \$60, while a very limited number of hardcover copies have already been sold out and are currently trading at around \$100.

Clain-Stefanelli, Elvira and Vladimir, *The Beauty and Lore of Coins, Currency and Medals*, Riverwood Publishers Limited, Croton-on-Hudson, NY, 1974, 256 pages, extensive halftone illustrations throughout text.

A lavishly produced "coffee table" work, featuring some of the most beautiful coins around. Loaded with information, this is yet another book that should be in every library. Well worth the \$15-25 copies have cost.

Clain-Stefanelli, Elvira, *Numismatic Bibliography*, Battenberg, Germany, 1985, 1848 pages, no illustrations.

By far the largest, most thorough bibliography of numismatic works ever written. This work, printed on some of the thinnest paper imaginable (a necessity, as with close to two thousand pages it would have been larger than the phone directories for New York City!), lists numismatic books, monographs and articles printed in commercial, organizational and private publications. The works are divided into logical sections, and following each section is a listing of some of the most finest auction catalogues containing those items. A must for every numismatic researcher, your author found himself consulting it frequently during the preparation of this article. The price tag of around \$80 may frighten a few people off, but the amount of time and energy saved by this magnificent publication more than make up for the cost. If you're serious about numismatics, you should have this book.

Clifford, Henry H. *Pioneer Gold Coinage in the West--1848-1861. A Study in Frontier Economics*, The Westerners Brand Book, Book Nine, Los Angeles, CA, 1961, 260 pages (of which the Clifford monograph covers pages 217-260), extensive illustrations.

A very substantial monograph, describing the various issues, and illustrating all of the major types. In addition, there is substantial background information, and photographs of the original mint sites, original dies and the like, all of which makes for very enjoyable reading. Only 550 copies of the Brand Book were printed, and as these are avidly sought after by both numismatists and western history buffs, they are difficult to find, and usually command premiums of around \$50. The Clifford monograph was privately reprinted and is also quite scarce. The only auction record I can find for the separate reprint is at \$35.

Comparette, Thomas Louis, *Catalogue of Coins, Tokens and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, PA.*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Three editions, 1912, 1913 and 1914, 584 to 694 pages, each with fifteen plates.

This hefty volume catalogues all of the numismatic items in the collection of the Philadelphia Mint (now held at the Smithsonian Institution). Very little background information, some of which is inaccurate. One of the reasons for the book's relative scarcity is that the listing of U.S. pieces (including colonials, territorial and private gold, and patterns) is covered in a scant 100 pages. The second edition, by a small margin, is the most difficult to find, although all three should be available in the \$50-80 range.

Cross, Ira B., *Financing an Empire: History of Banking in California*, Chicago, IL, 1927, four volumes, xii, 1002, 531 and 448 pages, all with illustrations.

A mammoth reference, the four volume set is full of information on the early banking practices of California, much of which is both historically and numismatically important. Volume I is the most sought-after by numismatists, as it contains extensive notes on pioneer gold. Almost always seen as a set, prices are at the \$300 level. If copies of Volume I are ever sold individually, expect to pay at least \$125 for them.

Dickeson, Montroville W., *The American Numismatic Manual*, Philadelphia, PA. Three editions, 1859, 1860 and 1865, ranging from 265 to 271 pages with either 19 or 20 metallic-tinted lithographic plates.

The first "collector's bible," attempting to give a complete overview of American numismatic between two covers. The Manual, as it was referred to in its day, presented much information not found elsewhere, and has proven to be a starting point, of sorts, for most subsequent research of the era. Unfortunately, a large portion of the information presented is totally inaccurate (although in defense of the author it should be noted that a large number of the errors are directly traceable to inaccurate and incomplete early mint records and rumors of the day). The book was printed in record numbers, and many have survived to this day, although not always in good antiquarian condition. The current price range of \$150-225 does not accurately reflect the tremendous impact this pioneering work had on American numismatics. A scarce variant of the third edition was issued by Lippincott & Co. after they had run out of plates. These are found with the words "Without Plates" on the spine, and sell for around \$75.

Dinardo, Joseph E., *The Private Mint of Moffat & Co.*, privately printed, twelve pages including three pages of plates and photographs of John Moffat and George A.F. Kuner.

An extremely scarce booklet, detailing the history and coinage of the Moffat mint. The photographs are good, though not of the quality of some of the other works on pioneer and territorial gold coinages. I have not been able to find out how many copies were printed, but the number must surely be quite small. The copy in my own library took over seven years to find, and at a price of \$35.

Doering, David and Susan, *California Fractional Gold*, Santa Monica, CA, 1980, 144 pages, extensive illustrations.

A book of limited usefulness. The authors did describe the varieties in detail, and did present some varieties not listed by the Lee work, but there are also a number of mistakes and omissions. Some of the pieces given separate numbers include counterfeits and error pieces. The valuations listed in the book are extremely high.

Eckfeldt, Jacob R(eese) and Du Bois, William E(wing), *A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations, struck within the past century. Showing their history, and legal basis, and their actual weight, fineness and value, chiefly from original and recent assays. With which are incorporated treatises on bullion and plate, counterfeit coins, specific gravity of precious metals, etc. With recent statistics of the production and coinage of gold and silver in the world, and sundry useful tables*, Philadelphia, PA, 1842, 220 pages, 16 engraved plates of coins.

A landmark in American numismatics, this work was the only practical guide available to collectors for almost twenty years. In addition, it was the first reference to announce the existence of and illustrate varieties of pioneer and territorial gold coins, as well as the first work to depict the 1804 dollar. The plates were all engraved by means of the medal ruling machine at the mint. The fine frontis plate of the Mint building was actually a first in the history of illustrations--it was originally a daguerreotype photograph, which had a bas-relief made of it in soft metal, then electrotyped, and finally, an engraving made from the electrotype. Copies of the historic, and still useful work have sold for around \$150. A supplement was issued in December, 1849, page numbers 221-240, which also contains a fine plate of California and Mormon gold coinages. Some examples of the supplement contain actual samples of California gold. These are quite rare and have sold for \$1000-1500.

Eckfeldt, Jacob R(eese) and Du Bois, William E(wing), *New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins, Counterfeit Coins and Bullion: With Mint Values*, Philadelphia, PA, 1850, 61 pages, 1 plate.

More of a supplemental work to the above volume, describing the new varieties of coins added to the Mint collection, as well as current coins of other nations. Quite scarce, examples have sold as high as \$300. As with the above book, this work also comes with sample of California gold. These are also rare, and have sold for \$1200. A second edition was prepared in 1851, and published in New York, NY. This revised edition, with numerous additions, is 72 pages in length and contains 5 plates and has sold for \$250. A third, and final edition was produced in 1852, which contains 103 pages and 5 plates. This work has also sold at the \$250 level. No copies of the final two editions are known with California gold samples, and it's unlikely that any were issued.

Evans, George G., *Illustrated History of the United States Mint, With a Complete Description of American Coinage*, Philadelphia, PA, various editions, as follows: 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1897 and 1898, each averaging around 160 pages, with plates and line illustrations.

Entertaining reading, giving valuable information on the mint, minting process, the officials in charge of the Mint, several plates of coins, with valuations under each type. Invaluable for the photographs of Mint Directors as well as the short biographies presented. A very popular item, and one of the books that established Evans as a publishing giant of his day. Originally issued in paper, cloth and half morocco bindings, very few of the soft covered issues have survived. These have sold for around \$50, while the equally scarce half morocco bindings have brought over \$100. The cloth bindings are well worth the \$25-30 price tag they command. The most popular edition seems to be the one issued in 1892 for the Centennial of the Mint (as well as the Columbian Exposition). This issue usually commands \$40-60, depending on condition. Although the work is easily found, a 190-page reprint was prepared in 1977 by a New York publisher, and is obtainable for around \$25.

Fauver, L.B., *Exonumia Symbolism & Classification*, Menlo Park, CA, 1982, 350 pages, extensive halftone illustrations throughout text.

Although not strictly a reference to be used for pioneer and territorial gold coins, this book is still of value to the collector in that it details the issues of the Kettle firm in Birmingham, England. The firm, over a period of more than half a century, issued many tokens and game counters, some of which were in direct imitation of early U.S. gold coins, and others that had been touted as "pattern territorial" issues in the past. One of the finest specialized books published on any series, and by far the best in this esoteric area. Highly recommended, copies are available for around \$60.

Fauver, L.B., *American Counters, Part 1. Double Eagle & Eagle Gold*, Menlo Park, CA, 1983, 100 pages, extensive halftone illustrations.

As with the above work, this is a work of somewhat peripheral interest to the collectors of S.P.P.N., but again, worth investigating. This volume, the only one published so far, deals with the counters of double eagle and eagle size, including some that look an awful lot like California gold issues. This work is a bit easier on the pocketbook at around \$10.

Ford, John Jay, Jr., *The Franklin Hoard of United States Assay Office of Gold Coins. An Answer to Eric P. Newman*, New York, NY, 1967, 113 pages, handdrawn illustrations.

As stated in the introduction to this article, I have tried to stay away from all general reference and technical works that were not actually published and made available for purchase by collectors. This "book," actually a collection of correspondence, falls dangerously close to that category, but as it is of controversial subject matter, and written by one of our generations most brilliant numismatists, it was thought best to include it here. The only copy which has ever appeared at auction was in George Kolbe's sale of the Ted Craige library, August 13, 1983. The work includes the various correspondences about the questionable hoard pieces and copies of the text of Eric Newman's 1966 speech, "Perfection in Forgery." The Craige copy, presumably one of only a small handful existant, was purchased for the author for \$2500 (on an estimate of ten percent of that amount!). If another copy should come up for auction, expect strong interest in it!

Frey, Albert R., *Dicitionary of Numismatic Names with a Glossary of Numismatic Terms in English, French, German, Italian, Swedish*, originally published in The American Journal of Numismatics, 1917, later in book form, New York, NY, 1947.

One of the best numismatic dictionaries ever written in the English language, probably ranking just behind the more recent publication authored by Richard Doty, which is described above. This work belongs in the library of every collector, and even an advanced numismatist will find him or herself consulting it frequently. Scarce, copies generally sell for over \$100.

Gilbert, James Henry, *Trade and Currency in Early Oregon. A Study in the Commercial and Monetary History of the Pacific Northwest*, New York, NY, 1907, 126 pages, a single graph, with no illustrations.

Although an early work, predating the all-important Adams reference described above, the historical details presented are of uniformly high quality. Important information on Oregon (especially) and California pioneer gold pieces is presented, along with a wide variety of data on other commercial practices of the era. A fantastic reference source. Scarce, copies have sold for around \$80.

Griffin, Clarence, *The Bechtlers and Bechtler Coinage and Gold Mining in North Carolina, 1814-1830*, Forest City, NC, 1929, 15 pages, illustrated.

Originally appearing in *The Numismatist*, 1929, pgs 549-558 and 808, the work was later reprinted by the author. A wealth of information, though most has since appeared in the less expensive Barfield and Strawn work described above. Copies of this work are quite scarce, and have sold for around \$80.

Gutttag Brothers, *Coins of the Americas*, New York, NY, 1927, 112 pages, line drawings throughout the text.

An early attempt at a "standard catalogue" of coins, this work lists the buy prices of the firm for all issues from colonial through regular U.S. issues and territorial gold. The latter section covers eight pages, and includes fractional gold issues. Not a serious look at values, as several unique pieces are listed at what would seem to be bargain prices, but an interesting side item for the collector. Available for around \$10, those with the large section on New Jersey colonial coins intact (some volumes were bound without these pages, while many others have them torn out), bring about \$15.

Hafen, LeRoy R., *Currency, Coinage and Banking in Pioneer Colorado*, Denver, CO, 1933, 10 pages, illustrations.

Originally appearing in *The Colorado Magazine*, Volume X, Number 3 (May, 1933), a small number of copies were later printed separately, qualifying this work for inclusion in this listing. A good, general overview of the Colorado issues, though not too deep in any one area. I have not seen a copy of the offprint offered in a literature auction, though copies of the actual magazine have, and have brought around \$35.

Hancock, Virgil and Spanbauer, Laurence, *Standard Catalogue of United States Altered and Counterfeit Coins*, New York, NY, 1979, 221 pages, numerous halftone illustrations.

A thorough listing of counterfeit and altered United States coins, as well as colonial and territorial pieces. Many of the coins described in this work are obvious counterfeits, while others could easily deceive even the most experienced of collectors. Recommended reading. Although only 1,000 copies were printed, copies are obtainable for around \$30.

Harshaw, Lou, *The Gold of Dahlonega. The First Major Gold Rush in North America*, Asheville, NC, 1976, 110 pages, well illustrated.

A look at our nation's first large scale gold rush. A great amount of technical and historical data is presented, and though much of it has been incorporated into other works, this book is still worth the attention of the serious collector. Copies are available for around \$15-20.

Hodder, Michael and Bowers, Q. David, *The Norweb Collection: An American Legacy*, Wolfeboro, NH, 1987, 288 pages, many illustrations including full-page plates of some of the choicest coins offered since the Garrett sales.

This book gives a thorough account of the formation of the famous collection, starting with the initial purchases of Liberty Holden in the 19th century. Fascinating reading, this book is more than just a cut-and-dried account of coins: it also gives a look at the people who acquired them. The book is a fitting tribute to Mrs. Norweb, the "grande dame" of numismatics. At around \$30, this is a book to be read over and over again.

Howe, Octavius T., *Argonauts of '49: History and Adventures of the Emigrant Companies from Massachusetts, 1849-1850*, Cambridge, MA, 1923, 221 pages, illustrations throughout the text.

A very scarce work, listing 124 companies that emigrated from Massachusetts and the various problems that they encountered. A fantastic source of background material on both the gold coin and ingot issues made by some of these companies. Copies are in great demand, and the only auction record I can find is over a decade old. Expect this work to realize at least \$125 at auction, perhaps more.

Kagin, Donald H., *Private Gold Coinage of the United States*, ARCO Publishing, New York, NY, 1981, 406 pages, extensive halftone illustrations throughout the text.

Now the standard reference in the field, this work started off as a doctoral dissertation, and, with the help of hobby giants Walter Breen and Henry Clifford, became a full-fledged reference work. The historical detail is the most exhaustive published, with much of the information never having been made public before. The appendix that interests most collectors is the complete listing of issues, including patterns and die trials. Photographs of most issues are provided, as well as estimates of rarity. The work was published at \$30, but copies have been available for about half that. A limited number of deluxe copies, bound in full leather, and with a leather slipcase, were produced, and have sold for around \$150-200.

Kaplan, Sol, *History of Augustus Humbert and the Fifty Dollar Slug*, Cincinnati, OH, no publication date, but circa 1955-60, 5 pages.

A brief look at the man and the coin, the text contains a few errors and notable omissions. Listed here not for its reference value, but as an interesting and somewhat historical piece of literature that would fit well into any collector's library. Scarce, copies sell for around \$20.

Kimmell, Jerry *Kimmell's Analysis of Pioneer Gold*, by the author, 1974, 44 pages, no illustrations.

A privately printed monograph devoted to auction appearance of private gold coinages. The author examined well over a hundred important auctions from the 1878 sale of the Clemens collection, through sales of 1973, and has listed all auction appearances found. An invaluable tool for the researcher. Hard to find, copies have sold for around \$35.

Kosoff, Abe, *Abe Kosoff Remembers*, New York, NY, 1981, 392 pages, several low-quality halftone illustrations throughout the text.

A compilation of the many articles of the same name penned by Kosoff in the pages of *Coin World*. A fun-filled, nostalgic trip back in time, with a glimpse of collectors and collections of the past. Although Kosoff's credentials as a serious numismatist have been questioned, he was present at some of the most fascinating times our hobby has seen, and he writes about those times quite admirably, even if fiction is occasionally more abundant than fact. The softcover edition sells for \$20, while a hardbound usually brings \$25 and a deluxe hardbound commands \$40.

Kosoff, Abe, *Pioneer Gold Coinage of the West*, Sol Kaplan, 1964, 24 pages, numerous illustrations throughout the text.

A brochure looking at the pioneer, territorial and pattern pieces from the Kenyon V. Painter collection, with extensive descriptions of some issues. Not a complete overview, as types and varieties that Painter lacked were not even mentioned in the text. The regular, softcover edition sells for \$20-25, while the deluxe hardbound edition, usually seen signed by Kaplan, commands prices upwards of \$50.

Lee, Ed, *California Gold. Quarters. Halves. Dollars. A Descriptive List of Privately Issued, Interesting and Historical Coins of Small Denominations*, Glendale, CA, 1932, 93 pages, 1 plate.

The first work devoted solely to California Fractional gold, and long used as the standard text. The single plate shows only a few specimens, and the descriptions of coins often made it difficult to attribute pieces. Original copies are quite scarce, and when found, usually command upwards of \$100.

Lee, Kenneth W., *California Gold Dollars, Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars*, Glendale, CA, 1970, 138 pages, no illustrations.

The author, who was Ed Lee's son, continued his father's interest in California fractional gold, and added many new specimens to their collection. This work, which described both the previously known and newly discovered specimens with a new cataloging system, quickly became the standard reference until the publication of the Breen-Gillio work detailed above. This edition, often found with a 1970 guide to valuations laid in, sells for around \$15-20. In 1979, a thoroughly revised edition was issued by George Frederick Kolbe Publications, Santa Ana, CA. The new edition is 120 pages in length, completely revised and with the addition of photographs of all known varieties. The photography work was done by noted numismatist Jack Collins, and is of his usual high quality. Many collectors still use the Lee work as their primary reference, and auction houses occasionally offer pieces attributed only to Lee. In demand, copies sell for around \$25-35. A very limited edition of 15 copies were printed on heavy paper and contained two cibachrome plates. These deluxe editions, when sold, have commanded prices of around \$250.

McClure, Dudley L., *Tales of the Golden Beavers*, Krause Publications, Iola, WI, 1977, 64 pages, illustrated.

A look at the Oregon territory coinages. Well researched and illustrated, this work goes into far greater detail than the Adams, Breen or Kagin books described above. Originally sold at around \$15, copies may still be available from the publisher at that price level.

McGarry, Sheridan L., *Mormon Money*, reprinted from *The Numismatist*, 1962, 48 pages, low quality halftone illustrations throughout the text.

A look at the various monies issued by the Mormon church. Although primarily looking at the paper money issues, the various gold coins and the enigmatic 1846 brass token are also described. A great wealth of background information is presented, and makes the work quite valuable to the numismatic researcher. Luckily, quite inexpensive, as copies are readily available for under \$5.

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